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Alabastra philippinensia—I

CHARLES BUDD ROBINSON

During the years 1903-1905 Mr. R. S. Williams made a very extensive collection of plants in the Philippine Islands on behalf of the New York Botanical Garden. At the time a high proportion of the species represented had not yet been described ; but the indefatigable work of the American botanists in the islands has since brought the most of them to light through other sources. Many still remain unpublished, however, and the present paper is intended to call attention to some of these, and to add a few miscellaneous notes upon the flora of this interesting region. All types of newly described species are in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

TAXACEAE

PODOCARPUS LATIFOLIA Bl. Enum. Pl. Jav. 89. 1827

This name should be used instead of *P. Blumei* Endl. Syn. Conif. 208. 1847, which is its indubitable synonym. *P. latifolia* Bl. is generally discarded because of *P. latifolia* Wall., but the latter was published in Pl. As. Rar. 1: 26. pl. 30. 1829, and this is antedated by Blume's species. *P. latifolia* R. Br.; Benn. Pl. Jav. Rar. 40. 1838, is a third and still later species.

P. latifolia Bl. is represented in this herbarium by the following Philippine numbers :

Northern Luzon: Province of Benguet, Baguio, *Williams* 1035.

Central Luzon: Province of Bataan, Lamao River, and Mt. Mari-veles, *Williams* 399, 624, 752, 753 ; *Forestry Bureau* (coll. *Barnes*) 147, 194 ; *Copeland* 244 ; *Whitford* 1353.

TYPHACEAE

TYPHA ORIENTALIS Presl, Epimel. Bot. 239. 1851

The type of this species is *Cuming* 1767, certainly from the Philippines, the locality assigned by Presl being the island of

Cebu ; yet in the Pflanzenreich the Philippines are not included in its range, which is there given as northern China and Japan. Recent collections of this species are *Elmer* 6382 and 8820, both from Baguio, Province of Benguet, northern Luzon.

PANDANACEAE

FREYCINETIA CUMINGIANA Gaud. Bot. Voy. Bonite *pl.* 37. *f.* 12-14; *pl.* 60. 1843, without description.

F. luzonensis Warb. in Engler, Pflanzenreich 4⁹: 35. 1900. *F. luzonensis* Presl, Epimel. Bot. 238. 1851, in part only.

Through the kindness of Prof. Wm. Trelease, I have been able to examine a specimen of *Cuming* 1455, belonging to the Bernhardt Herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden. It is upon this number that *F. luzonensis* was based and Presl's description makes it evident that it contained more than one species. Comparison of the above-mentioned specimen with the descriptions indicates that it is the true *F. luzonensis* Presl, and that the *F. luzonensis* of recent Philippine botany is quite distinct. It seems desirable therefore to take up for the latter Gaudichaud's older name, which has hitherto remained unused, because originally unaccompanied by verbal description.

***Pandanus glauciphyllus* sp. nov.**

Section Bryantia : heads solitary, ovate in outline, 4.5-5.5 cm. long, 3.5-4.5 cm. wide at base : drupes 200-300 in each head, unilocular, 1-1.2 cm. long, 6 mm. wide at the top, 4-6-sided, in dried material banded along the sides with yellow and orange, the exposed portions shining, the stigma slightly umbonate within a shallow depression.

A plant about 3 m. in height, the stem dark-gray, brown, or blackish, 25-40 cm. in diameter, with very short bracing roots, sometimes scarcely evident : leaves 0.4-1 m. long, with an extreme width of 2-2.6 cm., pale- or brownish-green above, glaucous beneath, midrib narrow, depressed above, somewhat prominent beneath, one vein on each side of the midrib conspicuous above, barely visible beneath, uniting with the midrib 1-2 cm. from the tip, the apical third of these two veins below their junction with the midrib antrorsely spinulose ; midrib beneath antrorsely spinulose along apical 8-15 cm. and usually retrorsely spinulose for 1.5-6 cm. at base ; leaf-margins spinulose throughout, antrorsely except sometimes near the base.

Type collected at Sax River, Province of Zamboanga, Mindanao, by R. S. Williams, *no.* 2423, in fruit, February 28, 1905.

This is closely allied to *P. polycephalus* Lam., and may be the species whose introduction into cultivation under that name is recorded by Nicholson * and by Warburg.†

SANTALACEAE

Thesium psilotoides Hance, Jour. Bot. 6: 48. 1868

Originally described from China, but apparently well represented by *Williams* 1310, Baguio, Province of Benguet, northern Luzon; in flower, October 9, 1904. A genus not previously known in the Philippines.

NYCTAGINACEAE

Pisonia longirostris Teijsm. & Binnend. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 25: 401. 1863

Collected on the island of Jolo, by R. S. Williams, *no.* 3125; in flower, July, 1905. Not previously reported from the Philippines.

RANUNCULACEAE

Thalictrum philippinense sp. nov.

Flowers probably perfect; certainly every young flower seen perfect, older ones on same or different plants lacking stamens and sepals: inflorescence a terminal 2-5- (usually 2- or 3-) flowered sessile cyme, simulating a panicle; pedicels slender, 1-5.5 cm. long; sepals 5, petaloid, 2.5-3.5 mm. long, 3-nerved, elliptic, cuneate at the base, obtuse at the apex, deciduous: stamens 25-35, early deciduous, 7.5 mm. long, the basal half of the filaments very slender, the upper half clavate, the anthers 0.5 mm. long, elliptic: maximum number of carpels seen 12, stipitate, at anthesis 5-6 mm. long, of which the stipe forms 2 mm. and the style 1 mm.: achenes including the stipe also 5-6 mm. long, 3-ribbed on each side, tipped by the persistent style.

A glabrous plant, 20 to 30 cm. high, with a rootstock only 3-5 mm. in length and somewhat tuberous roots: basal leaves on slender petioles 6-15 cm. long, 2-3-ternate, ultimate leaflets with petiolules 2.5-10 mm. long, the lateral leaflets 8-16 mm. long, orbicular-ovate in outline, rounded or truncate or subcordate at the base, 3-lobed, the lobes also usually notched, rounded or truncate

* Ill. Dict. Gard. 3: 18. 1878.

† Das Pflanzenreich 4⁹: 69. 1900.

or retuse at the apex, the terminal leaflets similar, slightly larger, upper leaves few, shorter-petioled, or the uppermost nearly sessile, similar to the basal but once or rarely twice ternate.

Type collected on steep shaded cliffs, near Baguio, Province of Benguet, northern Luzon, by R. S. Williams, *no.* 1137, in flower and fruit, June 22, 1904; also represented by *Williams* 957, from the same locality, in fruit, September 18, 1904.

ANNONACEAE

***Anaxagorea radiata* sp. nov.**

Glabrous throughout: flowers single or less frequently in pairs, terminal upon leaf-bearing branchlets: carpels 12 to at least 20, radiately arranged, slightly scabrous, their stipes 1.5–2.2 cm. long, 1–1.5 mm. wide at the base, very gradually widening upwards, body of carpels 1.2–1.3 cm. long, 8–10 mm. wide, obliquely oval or almost spheric before dehiscence, longitudinally striate within except upon a thickened area near the apex; this area 6 mm. in diameter, somewhat irregular in outline, its outer edge or edges nearly parallel to the dorsal suture; carpels dehiscing along both sutures: seeds 2, collateral, 1.2–1.3 cm. long, 8 mm. wide, obovate, apiculate, flattened where pressed together, jet-black or amber-black, shining.

A shrub 2.5 m. high; bark of branchlets gray, roughened or striate: leaves petioled, elliptic to oblong, 9–16 cm. long, 4–7 cm. wide, acute or rounded at the base, obtuse or more often obtusely acuminate at the apex: the more conspicuous primary veins 6–8 on each side, with intervening ones often nearly as prominent, loosely arched-anastomosing and forming two submarginal veins.

Type collected by R. S. Williams, *no.* 3108, near the base of Mount Dajo, island of Jolo; in mature fruit, July 27, 1905.

Very similar in general appearance to *A. javanica* Blume, but easily distinguished by the terminal inflorescence and the more numerous carpels.

***Cyathocalyx acuminatus* sp. nov.**

Flowers fascicled on short lateral branches not opposed to leaves, usually 3–7 in each fascicle, borne on slender, straight pedicels 1.5–2 cm. long; pedicels and perianth ferruginous-tomentose: sepals 3, semicircular, 1.5–2 mm. long, 3 mm. wide at base: petals 6, yellowish-green, fragrant, valvate, in two rows, nearly equal in length, 2–2.2 cm. long, the basal 3 mm. of those

of both rows closely arching over the stamens and carpels; apex of the hood white-tomentose within; hooded portion of outer petals about 5 mm. wide, upper portion of outer petals 2.5 mm. wide at the base, 3-3.5 mm. wide in the middle, tapering to an obtuse apex; inner petals subsimilar but narrower, the hood 3.5 mm. wide, base of upper portion 1.5 mm. wide, middle of upper portion 1.5-2 mm. wide: stamens about 40, 1-1.5 mm. long, the anther-cells concealed above by the connectives: carpels about 10, at anthesis 1 mm. long, yellowish-tomentose; mature carpels red, in all 1.5-2.5 cm. long, borne on stipes 4-7 mm. long, the body of the carpel 1-1.2 cm. wide; carpels with 1-3 transverse constrictions without, corresponding to as many divisions within, each 1-seeded; seeds therefore 2-4, obovate-orbicular in outline, 1 cm. long, 8 mm. wide, testa chestnut-brown, shining.

A small tree, about 7.5 m. high, and 7.5 cm. in diameter, with gray to blackish, striate bark, ferruginous-tomentose to glabrate: leaves borne on petioles 1-2 cm. long, chartaceous, elliptic or oblong, acute or somewhat rounded at the base, acuminate at the apex, in all 14-23 cm. long, 5-7.5 cm. wide, with pubescent petioles, midribs, and veins; primary veins usually 10 on each side of the midrib.

Type collected at Sax River, Province of Zamboanga, Mindanao, at an elevation of above 75 m., by R. S. Williams, no. 2143, in flower and fruit, February 8, 1905. Closely allied to *C. biovulatus* Boerl., from Borneo.

Mitrephora Merrillii nom. nov.

M. ferruginea Merr. Bur. Govt. Lab. Publ. 17: 16. 1904, in part.

Not *M. ferruginea* Boerl.; Koord. Meded. 's Lands Plantentuin 19: 335. 1898.

As already pointed out by Merrill this species was originally confused by him with the very similar *M. Lanotan* (Blanco) Merr., from which it is distinguishable by having leaves more numerous veined, elliptic or narrowly elliptic instead of linear-oblong, and densely ferruginous-pubescent carpels 3.5-4 cm. long.

All specimens seen of this species are from Lamao River and Mount Mariveles, Province of Bataan, Central Luzon: *Williams* 111; *Merrill* 3728; *Merrill, Decades Philipp. Forest Flora* (coll. Borden) 166; *Elmer* 6734, 7000; *Forestry Bureau* 61, 367, 513 (coll. Barnes), 2045 (coll. Borden), 2829 (coll. Meyer).

Mitrephora Williamsii sp. nov.

Flowers fragrant, striped red and yellow, fascicled in condensed cymes, opposite the leaves, apparently unisexual, only male flowers seen: pedicels 5–8 mm. long, 2 mm. in diameter, covered with brownish tomentum, as are also the outer sides of the sepals and the outer row of petals: sepals 3, separated nearly to the base, broadly ovate, shortly and obtusely acuminate, 5–6 mm. long, 4 mm. wide at the base: petals of outer row 3, valvate in bud, similar in shape to the sepals but much larger, being 1.3–1.5 cm. long, 9–10 mm. wide at the base; inner petals 3, very dissimilar to the outer in shape, consisting of a claw 1 cm. long and 2 mm. wide, its width nearly constant throughout, bearing a rhomboid-orbicular hood 6–7 mm. long and 7.5 mm. wide, the inner surface of the hood ferruginous-tomentose and forming about 7 longitudinal folds: stamens numerous, 200–250, 0.8–1 mm. in length, the anther-cells covered at the apex by the connective.

A small tree 12 m. high, having a trunk 12.5 cm. in diameter: bark of ultimate branches dark-gray or black, longitudinally striate, the younger portions somewhat ferruginous-tomentose, becoming glabrate: leaves borne on stout petioles 12–18 mm. long, and 2.5–4 mm. thick, ovate, acute at the base, gradually narrowed above to an obtuse apex or barely acuminate, 20–32 cm. long, 7–11.5 cm. wide, the upper surface somewhat olive-green, glabrous, shining, the under surface brownish-green, slightly ferruginous-pubescent on the midrib and primary veins; midrib and primary veins immersed above, conspicuous beneath, primary veins 20–25 on each side of midrib.

Type collected at Sax River, Province of Zamboanga, Mindanao, by R. S. Williams, *no.* 2188, in flower, March 3, 1905.

Polyalthia clusiflora (Merr.)

Unona clusiflora Merr. Bur. Govt. Lab. Publ. 35: 13. 1905.

Examination of several collections of this species showing that the carpels each contain a single ovule, attached at the very base of the carpel, it is necessary to transfer it to the section *Monoon* of *Polyalthia*.

Widely distributed in the Philippines, being known from Luzon, Leyte, and Mindanao.

Uvaria rubra sp. nov.

Flowers hermaphrodite, solitary on leaf-bearing branches, but not opposed by leaves: pedicels and calyx ferruginous-tomentose;

torus globose in fruit, flattened on top in flower; calyx in bud separated into lobes only at the tip, ultimately 2- or 3-lobed, semi-orbicular, lobes about 2.5 cm. long and 3 cm. wide across middle, shortly and obtusely acuminate: petals dark-red, 6, in two rows, subequal, imbricate in bud, coriaceous, narrowly to broadly elliptic, 3.5-4.4 cm. long, 1.7-2.4 cm. wide, attached by 5-6 cm. of their bases, rounded at the apex: stamens 200-250, 7 mm. long, 1 mm. wide, the anther-cells covered at the tip by the connectives: carpels about 100, when nearing maturity about 4 cm. long and 8 mm. in diameter, nearly cylindric, apiculate, ferruginous-tomentose, rarely (and then only slightly) constricted, their walls granular; ovules few (12).

A low bush or sometimes climbing over trees, its stems 1.5-2 cm. in diameter, with light- to dark-gray bark, scaly becoming striate; ferruginous-tomentose on the younger parts, becoming glabrous: leaves 15-32 cm. long, 5-12.5 cm. wide, borne on petioles 3-8 mm. long, elliptic-obovate, rounded or acute or sharply acuminate at the apex, cordate at the base, bluish-green above, paler and reddish-veined beneath, glabrous except on the midrib and primary veins of the upper surface; primary veins on each side of the midrib 15-20.

Type collected at Santa Cruz, Province of Davao, Mindanao, by R. S. Williams, *no.* 3042, in flower, June 29, 1905: also represented by *Williams* 3027 from the same locality, in fruit, July 11, 1905.

Very similar in its vegetative aspect to *U. scandens*, but at once distinguishable by the entirely different inflorescence and the larger flowers.

***Uvaria scandens* sp. nov.**

Flowers hermaphrodite, borne in short cymes or rarely singly, upon short, fascicled, warty, suberose branches from leafless portions of the stem, the inflorescence throughout ferruginous-tomentose: pedicels at anthesis 8-10 mm. long, bracteoles orbicular-ovate, somewhat clasping: torus depressed-hemispheric; calyx undivided in bud except at the extreme apex, gradually splitting, at first leaving only a triangular or semilunar opening, until at anthesis the 3 or rarely 4 lobes are separated to within 2.5 mm. of the base; calyx-lobes suborbicular, broadest a little below the middle, 8-10 mm. long, 9-10 mm. wide: petals imbricate in bud, subequal, broadly oval or ovate, all ultimately spreading, 13-15 mm. long, 10-11 mm. wide: stamens about 500 in number, 1.7-1.8 mm. long, the anther cells covered at the apex by the connective:

carpels 50 or more, stellate-tomentose, at anthesis about 3 mm. long, enlarging later, each containing 8–10 ovules: fruit not seen.

Climbing and twining over trees, its stems 5–6 cm. in diameter, wood yellowish, bark of older portions light- to dark-gray, somewhat furrowed, bark of younger branches yellowish-gray, scaly, elongating into furrows, younger portions ferruginous-tomentose, becoming glabrous: leaves borne on petioles 3–7 mm. long, elliptic to obovate, subcordate to acute at the base, somewhat abruptly contracted at the apex into an acumen 1.5–2 cm. long in mature leaves, 15–25 cm. long, 7.5–9.5 cm. wide, bluish-green above, paler beneath, glabrous above except upon the somewhat immersed ferruginous-pubescent midrib and primary veins, minutely tomentose beneath; primary veins 12–15 on each side of the midrib, oblique, arching near the margin, secondary veins anastomosing, somewhat conspicuous.

Type collected at Santa Cruz, Province of Davao, Mindanao, by R. S. Williams, *no.* 2764, with flowers in all stages, May 5, 1905.

SABIACEAE

Sabia philippinensis sp. nov.

Flowers green, small, in terminal or subterminal compound cymes: pedicels slender, 2–4 mm. long, calyx about 1.2 mm. long, united for about three-fourths of its length, its lobes 5, ovate, obtuse: petals white, 5, opposite the calyx-lobes, and exceeding them in length: stamens 5, opposite the petals and calyx-lobes, about 1 mm. long, comparatively thick: ovary 1, exserted: fruit baccate, 1.5 cm. long and nearly 1 cm. in diameter, tipped by the persistent stigma, 2-celled.

A glabrous woody vine, with stems over 6 m. long and 1–1.5 cm. in diameter, climbing over trees: the older parts of the stem with light-gray bark, young shoots zigzag with striate yellowish-green bark: petioles 6–10 mm. long, slender, grooved on the upper surface; leaves alternate, entire, or somewhat wavy on the margins, olivaceous on the upper surface, green beneath, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, acute at the base, acute or acuminate and usually mucronate at the apex, primary veins on each side of the midrib about 12, arched-anastomosing, secondary and tertiary venation also conspicuous especially beneath, one or two submarginal veins present.

Type collected near Baguio, Province of Benguet, northern Luzon, by R. S. Williams, *no.* 1445, with young flowers and fruit, November 8, 1904.

This genus has not hitherto been reported from the Philippines. This species is closely allied to *S. Swinhoei* Hemsley, from Formosa, but seems to be distinguished by constantly narrower and much more attenuate leaves. The flowers described above were hardly sufficiently mature.

ELAEOCARPACEAE

***Elaeocarpus venosus* sp. nov.**

Flowers racemed in the axils of the upper leaves ; racemes 8–12 cm. long, the rachises 2–2.5 mm. in diameter, angled, together with the peduncles ferruginous-silky-tomentose ; flowers usually 6–12 on a raceme, pedicels spreading or more often decurrent, 1.6–1.8 mm. in diameter, at anthesis 8–10 mm. long, each subtended by an ovate to obovate bract 8–12 mm. long and 7–8 mm. wide ; flower-buds ovate ; calyx-lobes 5, lanceolate, when mature 12–12.5 mm. long, separated for about four-fifths of their length, coriaceous, subacute at the apex, densely ferruginous-tomentose without, within less markedly pubescent but conspicuously 3-nerved : petals 5, obovate, truncate at base, fimbriate to a depth of 1–4.5 mm. at the rounded or truncate apex, 1–1.4 cm. long, 2.5–3 mm. wide at the base, 6–7 mm. wide at the apex, densely silky-tomentose : stamens about 60, linear, very minutely antrorsely barbed, 5–6 mm. long, the filaments 1–1.5 mm. long, the anther-tips free, acute, sometimes recurving : ovary sessile, densely golden-brown, silky-tomentose, globose, 3.5–4 mm. in diameter, 3-celled with 6–8 ovules in each cell : fruit blue, drupaceous, glabrous, oval, 2.3–2.7 cm. long, 2.1–2.2 cm. in diameter ; stone 2.1–2.4 cm. long, 1.6–1.7 cm. in diameter, villose and variously channeled without, 3-celled, each cell with one seed.

A tree 9 m. high and 15 cm. in diameter : bark dark- or brownish-gray, furrowed, marked by the scars of fallen leaves, nearly glabrous : leaves stiff, coriaceous, alternate, borne on petioles 7.5–12 mm. long and 2.5–3 mm. wide, elliptic-obovate, entire, the margins revolute, acute or somewhat rounded and more or less decurrent at the base, truncate or rounded or rarely shortly and obtusely acuminate at the apex, glabrous and shining above, when young tomentose beneath, becoming glabrous ; veins reddish on the upper surface, yellowish or whitish beneath, midrib raised above both surfaces except the tip of the upper, primary veins immersed in the upper surface but projecting from the under, these and the secondary and tertiary veins very conspicuous beneath ; primary veins 10–12 on each side of the midrib.

Type collected on Mount Santo Tomas (Tonglon), province of Benguet, northern Luzon, by R. S. Williams, *no.* 2002, in flower and fruit, November 29, 1904. A species closely allied to *E. tuberculatus* Roxb., but distinguished by its 3-celled ovary, differently veined leaves, and otherwise.

THYMELAEACEAE

***Daphne luzonica* sp. nov.**

Flowers pale-yellow, solitary or few, terminal, borne on peduncles 2–3 mm. long, trumpet-shaped, 13–14 mm. long, the receptacle and calyx two-thirds and one-third respectively of this length: sepals 4, lanceolate, obtuse at the apex, ciliate especially at the apex: petals none: stamens 8, in two rows: anthers subsessile, linear-oblong, 1.5–2 mm. long, dehiscing longitudinally: ovary superior, without special "receptacle-figuration" at the base, at anthesis 3.5 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide, 1-celled, 1-ovuled; stigma sessile, 2-lobed: fruit unknown.

A slender bush, 1.5 m. high, with brownish, striate bark, or darker on the youngest shoots: glabrous except at the ends of the branchlets: leaves on petioles 2–4 mm. long, alternate or crowded at the ends of the branches and then nearly opposite, coriaceous, brownish above, at least on dried specimens, pale beneath, elliptic, cuneate at the base, retuse at the apex, 6.5–8.5 cm. long, 1.6–2.1 cm. wide, entire, primary veins on either side 6–8, irregularly anastomosing.

Type collected near the summit of Mount Santo Tomas (Tonglon), Province of Benguet, northern Luzon, by R. S. Williams, *no.* 1535, in flower, November 29, 1904.

This species is very closely allied to *Henry 11,321*, from Mengtse, Yunnan, China, as yet unnamed. The genus is not hitherto recorded from the Philippines.

MELASTOMATACEAE

***Sarcopyramis delicata* sp. nov.**

Flowers solitary, terminal, borne on peduncles 3–5 mm. long, surrounded by and at anthesis overtopping a whorl of bracts usually similar to the leaves but smaller: calyx-tube triangular-hemispheric, about 5 mm. long, its margin at first gradually but finally abruptly contracted into 4 lanceolate lobes 1.5 mm. long, and each bearing 2 or 3 whitish hairs also 1.5 mm. long: petals 4,

11–14 mm. long, pink-lilac, oblong or obovate, shallowly 3-lobed at the apex, acuminate, apiculate : stamens 8, alike, about 2.5–3 mm. long, the filaments somewhat dilated towards the base, anthers 0.6–0.7 mm. long, elliptic-obovate, obcordate, downward prolongation of the connective very short : style 4 mm. long : fruit unknown.

A slender herb, simple or sparingly branched, erect or somewhat prostrate, 6–15 cm. high ; stem winged above, angled below : leaves membranaceous, opposite, ovate, obtuse and mucronate at the apex, acute to rounded at the base, variable in length, attaining 3 cm. inclusive of the slender 4–5 mm. long petioles, 3-nerved, dentate-ciliate on the margins, and with one or rarely two rows on each side of the midrib of whitish hairs exceeding 1 mm. in length and about 2 mm. apart.

Type collected by R. S. Williams, *no. 1276*, on Mount Santo Tomas, Province of Benguet, northern Luzon, in flower, July 1, 1904 ; also at the same locality, *no. 1350*, October 12, 1904 ; also represented by *Elmer 8806*, Baguio, Province of Benguet. Mr. Merrill has already reported it from Mount Halcon, Mindoro, and has further supplied me with the following additional data regarding its occurrence in northern Luzon : *4809 Merrill*, Pauai, 30 miles north of Baguio, Province of Benguet, mossy forest at 6800 ft. ; *4608, 4491 Merrill*, Mount Data, Province of Lepanto, on earth, prostrate logs and mossy tree-trunks, in mossy forests at 7000 ft.

CLETHRACEAE

Clethra Williamsii sp. nov.

Inflorescence a terminal panicle, composed of 7–12 racemes, 15–20 cm. in length, all its branches, the bracts, pedicels, and calyx densely covered with gray tomentum interspersed with very frequent, rust-colored, stellate hairs 1 mm. or less in length, the latter scantily developed on the pedicels, but dense on at least the margins of the calyx-lobes : pedicels about 3.5 mm. long, slender, broadest at the base, tapering to the apex, ascending or spreading, bracts linear, 4 mm. long, not early deciduous : calyx about 3 mm. long, its lobes 2 mm. long, ovate, obtuse at the apex : corolla-lobes broadly oval to suborbicular, 3–4 mm. long, 2.5 mm. wide, broadest at the middle ; stamens nearly equaling the corolla, the anthers diverging above : ovary also tomentose ; style becoming exerted, expanded at the slightly three-lobed stigma.

A tree, about 9 m. high and 12.5 cm. in diameter ; bark of

upper branches ashen ; ultimate branches angled, rusty-tomentose : leaves alternate, or at the extremities of the branches verticillate, the petioles 1-1.7 cm. long, tomentose ; young leaves elliptic, mature ones bluish-green above, dull-green beneath, 10-13 cm. long, 3.75-4.75 cm. wide, broadest a little above the middle, slightly inequilateral, elliptic to elliptic-obovate, cuneate at the base, acute at the apex, sharply but somewhat coarsely serrate except at the base, serrations callous at the tips, midrib and veins on upper surface canaliculate, tomentose, on lower surface very prominent, appressed-tomentose, reticulations also prominent.

Type collected on Mount Apo, Mindanao, at an elevation of 2,100 m., by R. S. Williams, *no.* 2596, in flower, March 31, 1905. Native (Bogobo) name : Cal yar pe.

In order to meet the requirements of the Vienna Rules, Latin diagnoses are appended of the species believed to be described herein for the first time.

Pandanus glauciphyllus : capitulis solitariis, ovatis ; drupis permultis, unilocularibus, nitidis ; foliis metralibus, subtus glaucis.

Thalictrum philippinense : floribus hermaphroditis, cymis paucifloris, sepalis petaloideis, ellipticis, carpellis stipitatis.

Anaxagorea radiata : floribus solitariis vel rarius geminis, terminalibus ; carpellis plerisque, radiantibus, stipitatis, seminibus duobus, collateralibus.

Cyathocalyx acuminatus : floribus in ramis brevibus non foliis oppositis fasciculatis ; petalis infra arcuatis, staminibus brevibus, antheris connectivo subditis ; carpellis maturis rubris, stipitatis, 2-4-locularibus.

Mitrephora Williamsii : floribus in cymis foliis oppositis fasciculatis, masculinis tantum visis ; petalis valvatis, exterioribus sepalis similibus, interioribus dissimilibus ; staminibus numerosis.

Uvaria rubra : floribus solitariis, hermaphroditis, petalis similibus, imbricatis, ellipticis, rubris ; staminibus carpellisque multis, his cylindraceis, apiculatis.

Uvaria scandens : floribus hermaphroditis, cymosis vel rarius solitariis ; petalis imbricatis, similibus ; staminibus numerosis ; carpellis plerisque.

Sabia philippinensis : floribus parvis, cymosis, terminalibus vel subterminalibus : calycis segmentis, petalis, staminibusque oppositis ; bacca biloculari.

Elaeocarpus venosus : floribus racemosis ; petalis obovatis, fimbriatis ; ovario globoso, triloculari ; fructu drupaceo.

Daphne luzonica : floribus solitariis vel saltem paucis, terminalibus ; sepalis lanceolatis ; petalis nullis ; ovario uniloculari, uniovulato.

Sarcopyramis delicata : floribus solitariis, terminalibus ; petalis oblongis vel obovatis ; staminibus similibus, connectivo brevissime prolongato.

Clethra Williamsii : floribus terminalibus, paniculatis ; calycis segmentis ovatis, obtusis, corollae segmentis ovalibus vel suborbicularibus ; foliis ellipticis vel ellipticis-obovatis, serratis.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.